The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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dress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

he Daily Commercial

ENERAL LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We are obted to Isaac B. Garr, Assistant Secretary he Commonwealth, for a pamphlet copy of General Laws of the State, passed by the Legislature.

R. ODEN BOWIE, President of the Baltie and Potomac Railroad Company, has ten a letter denying the report that the chise of that company has been purchased he Baltimore and Ohio Company for $500,- and that Colonel Forney made $200,000 by operation. He says Colonel Forney and her gentlemen" not "railroad men," "not ng the necessary capital," who were "ated with the original contractors" for their tence, "were permitted by the directors to e an assignment to parties much interested he success of the road, and with abundant tal to build it." Had Mr. Bowie stated how h the gentlemen "not having the necesapital" made, his statement would have more complete.

RS. F. W. LANDER, late Miss J. M. Davenp, the distinguished actress, recently coned an engagement at the Walnut street tre, Philadelphia, during which she perred the character of "Elizabeth," in adaptation from Ristori's play of that e, some eight or ten nights. Unbiased and cious criticism awards to Mrs. Lander the eat meed of praise in this impersonation, a few declaring her fully equal to the great ori herself. A number of distinguished citis of Philadelphia, among whom are General G. Meade and Hon. Morton McMichael, ested Mrs. Lander to repeat her performe of "Elizabeth" at the Academy of Musiat city, and on Monday evening Mrs. L. gurated a season of five nights and a matiee.

ORTHERN CAPITAL IN SOUTHERN FIELDS.—ut fifty Northern men of means, embracing, ng others, Congressmen Morrell and Wood, General and Colonel Patterson, have proed to Southwestern Virginia this week to nine the lands and mines of that region. party represent a capital of twenty millions dollars, have already purchased thirty isand acres of land in Pulaski county, and ose to erect furnaces and engage largely in production of iron. Such items of intelli- as this will create a lively satisfaction through the North and the South, and we to be able to chronicle many similar ones ing the present year.

ROF. YOUNG, Consul to Belfast, lately occuthe chair of Natural Science, N. W. stian University, thus speaks of the Copper ular Lightning Rod with spiral Flanges, ufactured in this city by Lockhart & Co.: egard it as superior to other rods and recomd it to the public." The late Col. Andrews, dent of Kenyon College, said of this rod: To me I know how a rod could combine more he requisites for protection against light- It will certainly go into general use."

Broad Abuses and Remedies Therefor.

nator Coleman, of Lebanon, during last er, got the Senate of this State to pass reso- ns instructing the General Judiciary Com- ee during the recess to inquire into a numer of alleged abuses on part of railroad om- es, and how far the Legislature, if satisfied e abuses existed, could remedy the same. Judiciary Committee was selected because le legal questions involved, and also because tor Coleman believed a fuller and fairer stigation could be had by that Committee one specially gotten up for the occasion. Committee met at Harrisburg last Monday. tor Bigham, of Allegheny, raised the preinary question, for the information of a m of complainants then before the Committ- and all other persons desiring to present plaints in regard to the *extent and thoroughness* of the proposed investigation. He avowed own unwillingness to go into the matter at nless the Committee would undertake to do *ally and thoroughly*. The Committee came he understanding that it would hold sessions Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and e point in the anthracite coal district, and give all persons who desired to come re it a full opportunity to make their comnts under oath, and also to allow all railroad ials to explain under oath these complaints inst them.

he Committee has secured the services of of the Senate short-hand reporters to take n the testimony rapidly, and we have no bt a full opportunity will be given to investte this whole subject, and then that the mittee will endeavor to devise the best remies it can for such evils as are found to exist. committee was in session at Harrisburg as ng as witnesses appeared before it. It will t at Philadelphia, June 3d, to continue re one week, and will shortly meet in Pittsgh.

he following is a brief abstract of the testiny taken:

irst. Some half dozen of witnesses on the te of the Cumberland Valley Railroad com- in of the extortionate charges made by that d upon all freight carried, amounting, as y alarge, to seven or eight cents per ton per e. Also that the agents of the company buy t sell country produce, merchandise, coal, mber, &c., to the injury of the licensed deal- and merchants. Proceedings have already n commenced in the court at Carlisle, asking injunction to restrain the Railroad Company these respects.

econd. Some dozen of witnesses along middle division of the Pennsylvania Raild complain that their *local trade* is subjected two or three times the rate of charges im- sed upon the *through trade* upon short dis- ces, say under twenty miles. These com- nts appear to be sustained by owners of ling mills, furnaces, grist mills, etc., n against shippers, whose annual freights ount to ten, twenty and thirty thousand dolsper annum. These complainants allege that se local discriminations prevent the erection manufacturing establishments along the te of that road and its branches, and consently the development of the interior of the te. Several witnesses testify to projects for e erection of such establishments in the inter, that had been fully determined upon, and ve been abandoned because of this local discrimination.

We may here add that the official tariff of ights upon that road given in evidence for r years last past, by its own agents, showed at the maximum rates allowed by the act of arch 7, 1861, upon through freights from iladelphia to Pittsburgh, and *vice versa*, are ached on eastern bound freight about 200 iles from Pittsburgh, and on western bound ight about 200 miles from Philadelphia, consequently all through freight is carried the last 0 miles without any charge as compared with cal freight, and that shipped along the valley of e Juniata in a central position pays full ight to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia each, or uivalent to double the rates charged upon rough trade.

Third. The committee had numerous complaints against the Pennsylvania Railroad that r printed and official toll sheets only regulate r charges on small transactions, and that the avy shippers and fast freight lines have their siness done at about half the published rates. me of the witnesses believe that these special tes of freight are given to certain favorites on tter terms than to other equally large shipers. Other witnesses, however, think that ey are granted to all large shippers who apy for them at headquarters. These special tes do not appear to be based on any settled inciple, except the discretion of the General reight Agent. One or two witnesses also tesified to a system of drawbacks granted by the ennsylvania Railroad Company, by which, as ery allege, certain favorite shippers first paid e usual special rates, but at the end of each onth or quarter went into the office of the ompany and received back a certain per centge of what had been paid. These subjects ill all be much more fully ventilated at the ubsequent meetings of the committee, our object eing to direct the attention of the public to the oints already suggested and invite a full examination from both sides by all parties having acts in their possession. So far, much more eeling has been exhibited from Philadelphia nd the Eastern portion of the State, where ve have been led to believe that no dissatisfaction prevailed, than from the Western portion f the State, where most feeling has been heretofore supposed to exist.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate in harge of this subject with their Postoffice adress are, Messrs. Shoemaker, of Wilkesbarre; ligham, of Pittsburgh; McConnaughy, of ettysburg; Wallace, of Clearfield, and hall, of Allentown. Any communications ddressed to either of them will undoubtedly be aid before the Committee at its next session.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Situation of Affairs in Mexico

Maximilian's Case a Desperate One.

Extensive Business at the Patent Office.

Progress of the Impeachment Investigation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1867.

Mexican Affairs.

Colonel J. P. Leese, of Lower California, arrived here to-day, via Mexico, where he had an interview with President Juarez at San Luis Potosi on April 23d. He found the Liberal leader with thirty thousand troops and fully confident of destroying every vestige of the Empire in the next three months. He had laid the City of Mexico under siege, and regarded its capture as a question of brief time. Maximilian was at Queretaro with about fifteen thousand men, not more than half of whom were believed by Juarez to be serviceable. The Mexican Generals Escobedo and Corona had Queretaro surrounded. In reply to an inquiry Juarez said that if Escobedo captured Maximilian he would surely execute him, and that he (Juarez) could not prevent it. The above information, although coming from Mexico, is regarded as correct, and has been communicated to the government.

The White House.

A crowd of visitors were at the Executive Mansion to-day to see the President, among whom were a large number of ladies. Secretary Seward and Secretary McCulloch had an interview with the President this forenoon.

Secretary Browning.

The Secretary of the Interior is now able to attend his office daily, but does not attempt to do any business. He is still very weak, but rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to attend to the duties of his office.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The Judiciary Committee heard the continued evidence, to-day, of Attorney General Stanbery, relative to the procedure in getting pardons through his office. Assistant Secretary Chandler was also present and testified. General Baker was also examined in connection with previous evidence which he had submitted.

Grant's Tour.

General Grant and lady, accompanied by his father, and Generals Dent, Thomas and Patterson of his staff, started for Richmond on Saturday morning and arrived there that afternoon on a visit to his brother-in-law. The General has left his family at Old Point, where they will be the guests of General Schofield during the summer months.

A Denial.

Congressional Printer Defrees says he did not refuse to employ the Tennessee printer recommended by the President, and alluded to in these dispatches a day or two since, on account of such recommendation, but because he was discharging instead of employing more printers. The story was told at the White House as telegraphed originally.

Appointment of Registers.

The appointments of registers in bankruptcy for Ohio were completed to-day and forwarded to the United States Judges in that State. The authorities refused to make them public until they were confirmed by said Judges.

The Vote of Virginia.

By a census of Virginia, appearing in the Richmond papers to-day, the white voters have a majority of 60,000, and the large proportion of this number are disfranchised by the Reconstruction act.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

The Printing Bureau has completed the three per cent. certificates, to take the place of the compound interest notes thereof.

THE CENSUS.

The Bureau of Statistics is making preparations to take the census of 1870 through the Internal Revenue Department. The Superintendent of the Bureau took the census of the country during six weeks of November and December, without other expense than that of stationery. The total was 34,505,882. In most of the Southern States there was a decrease of population; in the Eastern States a small increase, and in Western States a large increase.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

It has been generally supposed the Attorney General's interpretation of the reconstruction acts would all be embodied in a single opinion, shortly to be promulgated, but it is said the practical operation of the measures, by developing new questions for solution almost every day, keep that officials hard at full of the subject from time to time, although the first advisory communication will doubtless embrace all the main principles.

TO VISIT NEW YORK.

The Attorney General leaves to-morrow for New York, where he will remain only a short time. The object of his visit is to consult an oculist with regard to a disease of his eyes.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner for North Carolina reports a satisfactory condition of affairs. There is yet much destitution, but the prospect is encouraging of material decrease. The crops promise a large yield. As a rule contracts are strictly observed, and complaints of wrongs and injuries are seldom heard. The educational work continues with unabated ardor.

RICHMOND.

Movements of General Grant.

Pennsylvania Capitalists at Richmond.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

RICHMOND, VA., May 20.

General Grant has gone to Fortress Monroe, and from thence to Washington. General Patterson, Congressmen Morrell and Wilson, and other Pennsylvania capitalists, are still here, inspecting the water power and other facilities of this region.

Collision in Boston Harbor--Four Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, May 20.—There was a collision in the harbor yesterday between a schooner and a pleasure yacht. The latter was sunk, drowning four out of eleven persons. The names of those drowned were Mrs. Mary D. Lorry and child, Mrs. Margaret Garvin and Ellen Quinn.

Emigrants for Liberia.

CHARLESTON, May 20.—The ship Golconda cleared for Liberia. She carried about 300 negro emigrants. Many more engaged passage, but having since made satisfactory contracts here, or owning to their changed stations under the Reconstruction Act, now decline leaving.

The Liquor Law to be Enforced in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The Mayor has issued orders for the enforcement of the liquor law passed by the Legislature, very similar to the excise law.

Conversion of Compound Interest Notes.

ROCHESTER, May 20.—A banking house of this city to-day forwarded half a million dollars in compound interest notes to the United States Assistant Treasurer, in New York, for conversion into new five-twenty bonds.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20.—Generals Grant and Comstock, with their families, arrived here this afternoon from Richmond. Grant left his family at Chesapeake Hospital to spend the summer months, and proceeded to Washington to-night.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—The printers are making extensive preparations for the meeting of the National Typographical Union on the first of June. Rooms have been engaged for the delegates at the Overton House.

Mutilating Animals.

LEWISTON, ME., May 20.—Rufus K. Larrabee was convicted in the Supreme Court of maliciously mutilating and butchering horses and cattle.

Manager Grau, it is said, has signed articles with Ristori for another long engement next fall in this country and Havana.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Settlement of the Luxemburg Question.

STATUE OF GEORGE PEABODY.

Omar Pasha Defeated by the Cretans.

Viceroy Made King of Egypt.

Luxemburg Question Settled.

LONDON, May 19, Evening.—The Luxemburg question is regarded as definitely settled. Napoleon and the King of Prussia have signed the treaty.

New Trials Denied Fenians.

DUBLIN, May 19.—The motion for new trials in the cases of McCliffe and Meeny, the Fenians recently found guilty, have been denied.

Statue to George Peabody.

LONDON, May 20.—The city of London voted five hundred pounds towards the erection of a statue to George Peabody.

Corner Stone Laid.

LONDON, May 20.—Queen Victoria to-day laid the corner stone of the Hall of Arts, in the presence of a vast assemblage. The ceremonies were magnificent and impressive, and the enthusiasm of the populace very great.

The Miantonomah.

The United States iron-clad Miantonomah is at Gibralter.

Sentence of McCafferty.

DUBLIN, May 20.—McCafferty has been convicted of high trason, and sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of July.

Omar Pasha Defeated.

LONDON, May 20, Evening.—The latest and most trustworthy accounts of the recent fighting in Candia appear to confirm the report that Omar Pasha was defeated by the Cretans.

King of Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, May 20.—The Sultan has granted the title of King to the Viceroy of Egypt.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—The steamers City of Paris and Malta, from New York, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 20.—The steamer Western Metropolis, from New York, has arrived.

Reform.

LONDON, May 20, Evening.—In the Commons to-night, an amendment to the Reform bill granting female suffrage was rejected by 125 majority. A division also took place on the amendment proposing copy hold franchise, on which the Derby government was defeated.

Opening of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, May 20.—The opening of the Imperial Reichsrath of Austria took place to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, May 20.—Consols firm at 92¾. Five-Twenties, 72⅞; Illinois Central, 76½; Erie, 42. LONDON, Evening, May 20.—Consols closed at 93; 5-20s, 72½; Illinois, 76¾; Erie, 42.

London Market.

LONDON, Evening.—Tea steady at unchanged.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, May 20.—Cotton opened firm but quiet; middling uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 12½d. Estimated sales, 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—Corn opens at a decline of 6d; mixed Western, 36s. 6d. Others unchanged.

Provisions—Unchanged. Pork, 79s. Beef, 128s. 6d. Bacon, 59s. Lard, 64s. 6d.

Produce—Unchanged. Clover Seed, 50s. Linseed unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, May 20.—Cotton closed at a decline of ¼d; middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12½d; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs inactive and downward tendency. Corn, mixed western, closed at 36s. Wheat nominal at previous quotations.

Provisions steady and unchanged. Produce—Fine American resin held at 4s. 6d. Spirits turpentine Wilmington steady at 28s. Others unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, May 20.—Petroleum—Sales of standard white at 42 francs 50 centimes 0 bbl.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, May 20.—United States bonds 77¾.

FROM ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—A Day of Fasting Appointed.

ROCHESTER, May 20.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, resolutions were introduced sending greetings and Christian salutations to the Old School Assembly sitting in Cincinnati, desiring and praying for the presence of the sole head of the church in their deliberations.

The Irish delegation will be received to-morrow. Rev. E. J. Adams, colored, from South Carolina, spoke in behalf of his race.

The Judicial Committee reported in the matter of the appeal of Silas Miller from the action of the Synod of Illinois.

The Assembly adopted an overture from the Second Presbyterian church of Galesburg, Ill., making April 15 a day of fasting and prayer. The invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York to the young men visiting that city to accept its hospitality and care, was indorsed by the Assembly.

It was ordered that all pastors and laymen arrange for a systematic contribution once a year in aid of the objects represented by the boards and committees of this Assembly.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1867.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

In the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to-day, Rev. Dr. Wilson, delegate from the Old School General Assembly, made an address urging organic union. Rev. Mr. Sloan, delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, also spoke in favor of re-union. There were several speeches of a similar tenor, and a Committee on Re-union was appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to meet in Allegheny this week.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Matthew Henderson, charged with cruelties at Blackwell's Island, has been honorably discharged. The witnesses against him will probably be indicted for perjury.

SUICIDE.

Frank B. Fisher, a young ex-army officer, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head, in a faro bank. A card was found on him on which the following was written:

"Done by my own wicked hand; cause, demoralized by playing faro; and may the Almighty God have mercy on my soul.

(Signed) "FRANK FISHER."

Also the following letter:

"May 20, 1867.

"DEAR CORONER: Please inform Norman Lodge, No. 783, of my speedy death, and tell him that I respect that my poor wicked body be returned to the bosom of mother earth by them, and may Almighty God have mercy on his poor soul, through Christ Jesus our Savior. "F. B. FISHER.

"Please inform my poor old Christian mother of my death, Mrs. Mary E. Fisher, Iowa City, Iowa."

EMIGRANTS.

Nearly 2,000 emigrants have arrived since Saturday.

JEFF. DAVIS

Has returned to the hotel, and leaves to-morrow for Canada.

THE TOMBS PRESENTED.

The Grand Jury to-day presented the tombs as a public disgrace, and recommend the erection of a new prison in some other part of the city. Many police station houses are unmitigated nuisances from dilapidation, insufficient ventilation, and absence of water closets.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

An utterly unfounded rumor was circulated to-day that the steamer Ville de Paris sunk on the night of the 18th. She was spoken on the 19th by the steamer Tripoli, which arrived to-day. The steamship Great Republic sailed this morning for San Francisco *via* the straits of Magellan and Panama.

DEATH OF THE GREEK MINISTER.

The Greek Minister to Washington, General Kalergis, died last month in Athens. A letter from Paris says: He was taken ill here not long since, on his way to Washington, and obliged to renounce his mission to the United States. The Parisian medical men ordered him home, and he died soon after his arrival at Athens.

MISSIONARY CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

Large numbers of the Baptist clergy and others left to attend the Missionary Convention at Chicago.

HISTORI,

Before her departure, made a new contract with Grau, and will reappear in New York on the 15th of September.

TROUBLE WITH THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The officers of the Atlantic Cable Company report the trouble on the submarine cable located at a point less than three miles from the station at Heart's Content, and there will be no delay in making the necessary repairs and restoring the cable of 1866. There has been no interruption to the cable of 1865.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The cotton crop of Bombay for 1867 is valued at £19,000,000.

FAILURE IN ENGLAND.

The Blakely Ordnance Company, in England, is bankrupt, and a question arisen in the Courts as to the ownership of some guns valued at £25,000. A contract to furnish Confederate States was made by Blakely before the assignment of his interest to the Company. They are claimed by both Blakely and the United States. An order was made by the Court that the claim be ascertained by an interpleader suit, some officer of the United States Government being made a party thereto.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

How Will the Negro Vote?

The Question Answered from an Intelligent Stand Point.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FLORENCE, ALA., May 5, 1867.

It has been said that "Revolutions never go backward," but it is equally true that all revolutions do not progress with the same rapidity. Little did the Southern projectors and abettors of treason dream, when, six years ago, they initiated what they conceived to be a grand scheme for the overthrow of our Government, that they were only subserving the now manifest design of an all-wise Providence to rid our nation of the foul stain of human slavery, and establish it more firmly upon the eternal principles of justice. Viewing the present political situation North and South from the standpoint of liberty, we can truly say that the history of the world furnishes no parallel to the revolution in popular sentiment which is still carrying us onward, and onward, near to Right. What to-morrow may bring forth who can tell! The trembling, cringing slave of yesterday, to-day rises to his full height, stands besides his master an equal before the law of the land, and we behold the strange spectacle of the two meeting in harmony to discharge the duties and privileges of full citizenship.

HOW WILL THE NEGROES VOTE?

One of the most important questions with the loyal North to-day is, "How will the newly enfranchised negroes of the South vote?" If by this question is meant, will they be true to the Union, and will their sympathies lead them to sustain the party which raised them from the condition of slaves to that of freemen and citizens, the answer is easy. In a contest in which the North and South might be arrayed against each other as *sections*, the freedman would instinctively feel that the former must be right and the latter wrong. While yet a weary, toiling slave, he dreamed that freedom to him lay somewhere away in the distant North, and emancipation has only confirmed him in the belief that the people of that section are the only true friends of his race. When told that there are Northern States which still retain upon their statute books proscriptive and oppressive laws, and that there are Northern men who still believe in the "divine origin of slavery," he stares at you with a simple wonder, which is easily interpreted as incredulity. In any contest in which "Union and Liberty" were the rallying cry, the Southern black could be relied upon to a man. But, with a perfect political reconstruction, and a renewal of the former political associations of Northern and Southern men, the issues will not be so clearly defined, and shrewd but unscrupulous politicians will not be slow in devising means to impose upon these as yet unenlightened masses. Heretofore in political contests the right of the negro to freedom and citizenship has been more or less a prominent issue. But emancipation has taken place, and the South has been compelled to accept those terms of reconstruction which will forever keep the question of negro freedom and suffrage out of political campaigns. Every party will be loud in its declaration of equal rights for the black man, and he will not recognize his personal liberty as being in jeopardy in the hands of any party. In the questions hereafter likely to agitate the public mind, intelligence, sound judgment, and experience will be needed in order that men may discern the right. For example, every freedman instinctively knows that he is by nature entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But it might require considerable time and patience to make him understand that a high protective tariff is essential to the material prosperity of the nation, and that free trade is not. Quite likely his first impressions would incline him to "free trade." And so with other questions, which, though not affecting his personal liberty, would still be of the highest importance to the country.

THEIR SYMPATHIES WITH THE NORTH.

It were, therefore, not wise to expect that these people, to whom for so many long years every avenue to knowledge has been hermetically closed, will always vote more judiciously than we commonly see among white voters; and while, as I have before said, their sympathies are with the people of the North, and while their instincts incline them to believe in Northern ideas, it is true that in their present condition they furnish inviting material for demagogues to work upon. To liberal minded men it must be very apparent that a peculiar feature of the injustice so long practised upon the colored men of our country is, that while very little has naturally been granted them very much has been expected of them. Although we have in this country thousands of ignorant foreigners who go to the polls every election day and vote with little or no regard for principle, yet should it be found that the freedmen do not at the start use the ballot as discriminatingly as the intelligent and patriotic classes of the North, we may expect to hear much complaint as to their unfitness to exercise the elective franchise. Without doubt we shall often hear the doleful "I told you so" fall from Copperhead lips, unless the negro prove himself a willing tool in the hands of the Copperhead party, an event which I do not consider anyway probable.

THE SOUTHERN POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation South, viewed from any stand point, is peculiar. Educated and intelligent loyal men will often find themselves in doubt as to the right course to pursue. In local elections, particularly, for years to come, circumstances will often compel us to choose the lesser of two evils. While in many counties and districts of the South there are some good, loyal men, there are others in which we should search in vain for even the seed of genuine loyalty, except among the blacks. In such instances, the "reconstructed" rebel who makes the fairest promises, and who can secure the support of the colored people, will no doubt be the successful candidate; for, while in most of the Southern States the blacks are not numerically superior to the whites, still they every where hold the balance of power—a fact which the most stupid of them is beginning to see clearly. The men who formerly controlled the politics of the South, though at present disfranchised and debarred from office by the Reconstruction bill, expect in the future to control the politics of the South, after gaining pardoned and having their political disabilities removed. They expect the latter as a matter of course; and why should they not expect it, judging from the lenient course pursued by the Government toward the people of this section? The South to-day has no more active class of wire-working politicians than these same former office-holders.

THE SOUTHERNER AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

It has been thought by many that the "right toned Southerner" would never stoop to political affiliation with his late slave; but that idea has become so completely exploded that I only allude to it in passing. If there be any political party which "ties to" that belief, and which bases its calculations upon the assumption that there will be no effort made by Southern men to unite the two races in one political band, such party will find that it has made a wide mistake. It may set down for a fact that the most strenuous efforts will be made to control the negro vote, and thus, with the help of Copperheads of the North, to defeat the Radical party. While the sympathies of the blacks will be with the North, still there are some particulars in which Southern leaders will have the advantage. They are better acquainted with the negro character; they are right here among them; and they have none of that squeamishness peculiar to so many Northern white men as to mingling with black people. Why, I have seen in my old native Pennsylvania, a No. 1 abolitionist who was afraid to stand upon the street five minutes talking with a black man, for fear some one would accuse him of being an "amalgamationist," or an advocate of "social equality." Here the thing is different. The two races have been used to mingling together from childhood, and there are not a few instances of that kind of friendship often found existing between master and man. Strange as it may appear to some, there is really a much shorter step even to social equality between the two races South than anywhere else.

The means taken by Southern politicians to control the negro vote, will not only be desperate but unscrupulous. They will argue to the blacks that they are their best friends; that the war was not waged for the abolition of slavery; they will represent the people of the North as a set of peddling, cheating, swindling "Yankees;" they will point to the oppressive and proscriptive laws still extant in some of the Northern States; and they will spare neither labor nor money to secure the influence of every colored preacher and lecturer mean enough to become a traitor to his race.

TENNESSEE CONSERVATISM.

The "Conservatives" of Tennessee chuckle over the belief that they have caught the Radicals in their "own trap." To those familiar with political matters in that State, it is known that, by recent legislation, colored men are allowed to vote, but are excluded from the right to office and the jury box; and to such it is equally well known that the Conservatives (rebels) fought the measure to the very last. The "reconstructed" are now engaged in demonstrating the fact that they are Uncle Edward's best friends, in that they now are "more ner willin" that the aforesaid Uncle Edward should both hold office and sit upon juries. By now declaring themselves in favor of complete political equality, they hope to out-radical Radicalism. A parallel case is that of a black boy in these parts, whom the maternal progenitor vigorously "spanked" one evening for refusing to "tote" a bucket of water, whereupon the indignant youth seized the bucket and started for the spring, declaring that he *was a gwine to tote water all night.*

CONSERVATIVE NEGROES.

A word as to conservative negroes. I happen to have seen several of the "eloquent, conservative colored orators" upon whom the rebel press is now showering such weighty compliments, and I have been much amused in consequence. Almost any one of them would pass for the original "Dan Tucker" or "Rosin de Bow." What a mighty reputation a few strokes of the goose quill can give a man. In truth, I have never yet heard a colored man possessing even ordinary intelligence, express ill-feeling toward the North.

THE "WAR OF RACES."

There is as yet no indication of the terrible "war of races" in consequence of the black men having the ballot, although it is very evident that the Southern vote will not be cast solid as in days of yore. Good feeling seems to prevail between blacks and whites.

THE PLANTING SEASON.

The planters have been much delayed this season, in consequence of heavy rains and high water; but the weather is now fine, and farming operations are going on briskly. A significant fact is that about one-third less of cotton, and about a third more of corn will be planted this season than was last. $1.50 per bushel for corn has frightened many of these people into their senses.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTERS.

Under the recent order of General Pope, commanding of this District, registers of voters are rapidly being appointed. For each sub-district, (comprising one or two counties,) three Registers, two white and one colored, are to be appointed. The colored people generally hold a meeting and recommend their man, and, so far as I can learn, their selections show that they appreciate intelligence and capacity among their own people.

VENI VIDI.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Fourth Day---Reports of Various Committees.

The Conference met at the usual hour Saturday morning, when various papers were presented and referred to appropriate Committees.

The Committee on Hymn Book reported as follows:

After carefully considering the question, the committee are of the opinion that the time has not arrived where hitherto been in use by the different denominations of Methodism in the United States, although excellent compilations and well adapted to the wants of the several organizations for which they are prepared, do not sufficiently fulfill the requirements of the United Body.

We therefore recommend:

1. The appointment of a committee of five whose duty it shall be to compile and publish, as soon as practicable, a hymn book for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. That the title of the book be "The Voice of Praise." Psalms, viii.

3. While reviving the choice are of importance in leading the music in the church, we regard congregational singing as the most effective way to get the most important elements in the worship of God. We therefore recommend, for the promotion of this desirable end, that in addition to the ordinary singing, attention be given to the cultivation of singing both music and words.

The following resolution was then read:

A lengthy discussion ensued on the adoption of the report. A special committee of three was voted to nominate the committee on compilation of Hymn Book. Revs. Gray, Hoagland and McKeever were appointed as said committee.

Rev. J. B. Graham, of Pittsburgh district, Chairman of Committee on Catechism, read the following report:

Your committee on catechism, denomination books and tracts for circulation among our people, beg leave to report as follows:

1. That in their opinion a catechism for use in our Sabbath Schools is indispensable to the prosperity of the work of God, and the stability of our institution, and that for the following reasons:

2. As to the publication of denomination books and tracts, your committee would say that they are equally impressed with the importance of the publication of the following books and tracts, viz: Life of Wesley, Fletcher, Watson, Clarke, Bangs, Fisk, Olin, Bascom, Simpson, Hedding, Emory, Roberts, Janes, Morris, Durbin, Thomson, Hamline, Waugh, Soule, Capers, Andrew, Pierce, Early, Kavanaugh, Kingsley, Foster, Haven, Peck, Whedon, Foster, Haven, Peck, Whedon, Foster, Haven, Peck, Whedon

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867.

On the third page will be found an article from the *Iron Age*, on New England Protection. The writer—we suspect—is a Pittsburgher.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, one of the most representative Republican journals in the country, takes ground in favor of Edward M. Stanton for President. It suggests, also, that the Vice President should come from Missouri. As to Mr. Stanton, the *Democrat* is by no means alone.

It is reported that Chief Justice Chase does not approve of the proceeding whereby Jeff. Davis was set at liberty on bail, and that he expresses surprise Judge Underwood permitted it. It is further said the Chief Justice will preside at the trial of Davis in Richmond in November.

Jeff. Davis, it is said, proposes to live privately, for the re-establishment of his health. This remedy must be used on the principle that like cures like, since his ardent admirers have stoutly asserted that it was his private living, for two years past, that destroyed his health. If Mr. Davis is desirous of repairing that about himself which has suffered the most serious injury, he will direct his attention assiduously to his *character*, which is in an infinitely worse condition than his health. If living privately will relieve him from public infamy, the sooner he betakes himself to hermitage or the cloister, and the longer he protracts his seclusion, the better it will be for his fame.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO DURING THE WAR.

Gen. Halpin, in the New York *Citizen*, makes the following statement:

> Judge Kelley had been South during the war, he could not have the hardihood—not even *he* could—to speak of the negroes of the South as if they had all been loyal to the United States during the rebellion. The fact is that ninety-five per cent. of them were as faithful to the Confederacy as any average equal number of Southern whites. They formed the quartermaster, commissary, ordnance and pay departments of the rebel armies—working faithfully and perseveringly at their allotted tasks, although not five per cent. of the able-bodied whites were left at home to compel them to this work, ha! they been otherwise minded. It is simply a bald, bold, black falsehood to speak of the southern negroes as having been faithful to the Union, or faithful to anything but the rebellion, during the recent civil war.

There is some truth but vastly more error in the above. The Southern negro, if he did labor for the Confederates, served the loyal cause whenever he could. He had the sagacity to understand pretty clearly what it was all about, and what was his real position. Pressed for men as the rebels were, although some of them near the close, as a measure of desperation, proposed it, they never dared to put guns in the hands of the negroes. They knew just how faithfully the slaves were devoted to the rebellion, and they know now that an immense preponderance of them are as they were then, loyal at heart, and consequently for the Republican cause. Some there doubtless were who acted nearly as bad as white men—claiming to be their superiors—did; and it would not be at all strange should they continue to act so.

HAS TREASON BEEN COMMITTED?

If in setting Davis free it was a part of the programme that he should not hereafter be tried, the authors of it must already have been led to doubt its success. Public sentiment is protesting urgently against the thought of letting the leading rebel off without a trial. The press that supported the Government during the war is not only unanimous but out-spoken on this point. The magnitude and importance of the principle involved, and the bearing in future of the question, whether or not the rebellion was treason, and whether a State may withdraw from the Union, are clearly perceived, and a decision by the highest tribunal in the land resolutely insisted on. Davis personally is comparatively of little importance—but the principle is a vital one—and just here the following remarks by the *Nation*, on the release of Davis, are quite to the point:

> "It would be a most remarkable fact if, after four years of civil war, posterity should be left in doubt whether it was or was not treason to wage war against the United States. The discussion may be carried on in newspapers and reviews a hundred years hence with even more vigor than it has been in our own days. The success of a war waged expressly against the theory of secession would be cited on one side; but, on the other hand, the fact that, after having seen it overthrown, the Federal Government could not secure the conviction of a single man for treason might be cited with at least equal force on the other side. Why, it may justly be said, if the cases of Davis and Lee were free of doubt, were they not convicted of treason? As far as General Lee is concerned, a sufficient explanation is given in the terms of his surrender; but in respect to Mr. Davis no such explanation is possible."

A GOOD CAUSE BADLY CHAMPIONED.

Any extent of obliquity in opinion and any amount of narrow prejudice, in the Pittsburgh *Post*, we are quite prepared for, and usually pass unnoticed. But its gross misrepresentation of facts, we occasionally endeavor to correct. Its statement, on Saturday, that the Commercial had "studiously omitted in its editorial columns all allusion to the starvation of the thousands of women and children in the South," our readers well know to be a misrepresentation—one as stupid as it is false, because it can be so easily exposed by reference to our files. The Commercial was in advance of the *Post* in calling attention to the subject. We made, as our readers will remember, an early appeal to all without distinction of party, and in behalf of all, without distinction of class or color.

We have been gratified to see our neighbor engaging in the same humane work, although its style and manner of doing it have been characterized by some peculiarities that do not accord with our taste nor with our ideas of propriety. When another city journal, however, rebuked the *Post* for mercenary motives and vanity of manner, we thought the rebuke rather severe, but the silly exposure of its boastful vanity, on Saturday last, proves it to have been deserved. Pharisee like, the *Post* has accompanied its alms with so noisy a clangor of its own trumpet, that it could hear nothing besides, and hence, fell into the happy illusion that all that was said or done for the suffering poor was said and done by itself.

Although we apprehend that the *Post* has injured the interest of the famishing people in the South, by the narrow and party turn it has sought to give the enterprise for their relief, yet we are gratified to see its humane sympathies aroused. Its ostentatious zeal shows in fine contrast with its stolid indifference when the starvation and misery in the South were suffered by Union prisoners. It only wanted a congenial occasion, to stir the sensibilities of our charitable neighbor. The suffering, attested by over thirteen thousand graves at Andersonville, did not offer a congenial occasion to the *Post*, which has spent more ink in its columns, in bragging of its own charity to suffering rebels, than it ever spent in lamenting the sad fate of those martyred heroes.

While we are on this subject, which we have so often presented, we beg our readers not to allow the puerile and pharisaical boastings of the *Post* to retard or diminish their charities to the suffering poor of the South.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

There has not for many years been so much interest felt in Indian affairs, as there is at the present time. The rebellion was so much more engrossing to the public mind, during the last Indian war, that the latter was scarcely noticed. The new conflict has loomed up in formidable magnitude, and expectations of extensive and decisive results have been excited. It is not to be disputed, however, that the interest felt in Indian affairs is not all of one sort, some regarding the operations of the government towards the Aborigines in the far West as wise and just, and others deeming them inhuman and absurd.

The difficulty of conducting transactions satisfactorily, with numerous, independent savage tribes, may be inferred, if there were no other means of measuring it, from the extraordinary propositions made by different persons for effecting the desired end. It has been proposed to locate all the tribes on reservations within the boundaries of civilization and of our national government and there to furnish them with the means of improvement. On the other hand, it has been formally proposed to prosecute a war of rapid and absolute extermination against them. The distribution of presents among them has advocates and opponents. Confident declarations are made of the impossibility of civilizing them, and these are met with the statement that no civilization could be reasonably expected under the auspices of mercenary traders as the agents of it, and whisky as their principal instrument. It is also alleged that a large share of the "Indian outrages" reported, are but retaliations for or resistance of outrages committed on the Indians by lawless whites, and that not a few of them are sheer falsifications, as some of them are known to be.

The case of the several remnants of tribes in New York is cited in favor of efforts to control and civilize the wild tribes of our Western Territories. On different reservations, amounting in all to 45,000 acres, over 4,000 Indians are living peaceably and in comparative comfort. They have increased in number ten per cent. in twenty years, while the number of schools has increased from fourteen to twenty-six, the scholars from 462 to 866, the churches from five to fourteen, and the area of cultivated land from 13,852 acres to 15,398 acres. The value of their stock and farming implements has increased about forty per cent. This is a fair exhibition, and may be regarded as an honorable offset, in argument, to the proposition to exterminate the Western tribes by fire and sword.

The Indian Bureau, as conducted, is made the subject of some animadversions; how deservedly may be a matter on which different opinions will be entertained.

The Quaker City, which takes out the Holy Land excursionists, is to have a printing press and types—with printers of course—on board. The idea is all very fine, viewed from a dry-land stand-point, but not likely to amount to much in a practical way.

A St. Louis dispatch, dated the 8th, says: "The St. Louis Coal Oil Refining Company—Finley, President—went to protest yesterday. Attachments for $100,000 have already been effected by parties here. It is not known what liabilities are held outside of the city. The assets consist of the refinery here, oil lands in Virginia, etc."

A regular "dead set" is being made on Governor Fenton to procure the pardon of Ketchum, the forger, now in Sing Sing prison. An extensive list of the most influential names in New York City has been appended to the petition, and the thing appears to have been regularly set up, and is likely to win.

Pennsylvania is likely to have a competitor in the foreign Petroleum market, for we read that the recently discovered deposits in St. Domingo are yielding quite abundantly. Mr. Folsom, who is the director of the works, speaks in high terms of the abundance of the deposit, and intends to send immediately several cargoes to Germany.

The tremendous death-dealing gun over which they are making so much noise in France, and which is expected to prove a good deal more than an offset to the Prussian needle gun, appears to be nothing but the "coffee mill" which was introduced into our army on the Peninsula, and at once abandoned as worthless. It was ridiculed by both armies, for the rebels had a hearty laugh over one they captured. Nevertheless, some think the gun was not fully tested.

The Jews in different parts of the country are resenting with much feeling the open announcement of contributions and efforts for their conversion. They reject the imputation that they are either heathen or barbarians, and suggest that a glance at society will be enough to convince the unprejudiced mind that the claims of public morals do not specially single out the Jews for reformatory effort.

Taking counsel from the failure in Chicago to obtain ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, the mechanics in New York hesitate to make the demand, although a law similar to the Illinois law is in operation there. In Philadelphia the journeymen stone masons have notified their employers that on Monday they will ask for $3 75 wages a day and the privilege of quitting on Saturday at five o'clock. The stone masons now receive from $3 to $4 a day, and they ask that $3 75 be fixed as the standard price for all.

That General Longstreet should be one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting in New Orleans, which was addressed by Senator Wilson, is at once a remarkable and encouraging fact. He is one of the most trusted and discreet of Southern leaders, and his example in this instance will no doubt exert a highly favorable influence; for no where else in the world is the example of leaders more potent than in the South. When once toleration and decency become fashionable there will be no further trouble.

Some days since we gave the substance of a statement made by the Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which was, in effect, that a young lady from Pennsylvania, temporarily residing in Louisville, on applying to become a member of the Walnut Street Baptist Church there, was rejected because she was a teacher of the freedmen. To this the pastor, Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, has replied by giving the broadest denial. The young lady, he avers, was assured that her occupation made no difference with him or the church; on the contrary, he says: "We are in favor of educating the freedmen," and have publicly defended the measure. Arrang ments were made to receive the young lady into the church, but preliminary thereto, the pastor requested one of the members to visit and converse with her. The lady has not presented herself for admission, and Mr. Lorimer avers that she bears witness to the inaccuracy of the correspondent, and this truthfulness of the statement of the pastor.

The American Presbyterian Church.

As the reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches seems now to be definitely assured, we append the official statements of their synods, presbyteries, members, churches and preachers, for the year 1866:

	Old School.	New School.	Both.
Synods	33	21	58
Presbyteries	176	109	285
Ministers	2,294	1,739	4,023
Churches	2,668	1,528	4,134
Members	239,396	150,401	389,797

This, it will be observed, is less in the aggregate than the array of the two Churches in 1860, before the rebellion had severed the Southern Church. We believe that the Southern Presbyterian Church has still over 40,000 members, which would about bring up the general aggregate to that of 1860 for the whole republic.

The Magazines for June.

The Atlantic, in the paper by Mr. Parton, on St. Louis, takes us at once to the Mississippi and introduces us to what is to be—Chicago to the contrary notwithstanding—the great city striving for the trade of the undeveloped country back to the Rocky Mountains. The writer, as in his Chicago paper, groups together facts best calculated to convey an idea of the remarkable growth of the city. His idea of the business men may be inferred from the following:

> "These men of the St. Louis Exchange do not know as much, do not think and read as much, do not push and advertise and vaunt as much as those who frequent the Exchange of Chicago; but they have that something about them which makes the charm of the farthest and the country gentleman. Evidently they take life more easily than their rivals farther north. * * * As the brand of St. Louis on a barrel of flour adds to its commercial value, so the name of St. Louis on a merchant's card facilitates his way to confidence and credit in other cities."

The article in this number, which will attract most attention, is that on "Russian America." This will be eagerly read, for the great variety of interesting and valuable information it contains, and the reader will be likely to rise from its perusal not only instructed but willing to pay his part of the purchase money agreed upon in the Seward treaty. Mr. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, has the Atlantic.

Harper's Monthly conveys us to Colorado—at least the opening article, profusely illustrated—is on that interesting part of the country, followed by "The Dodge Club," "My Second Childhood"—both illustrated—and tales among which is sandwiched a paper on "Tom Corwin," which recals one of the best-remembered of our public men. Pittock has Harper; also Hogle & Chambers, next door to Commercial office.

Our Young Folks.—Fresher and more prompt than our spring-time is this best of magazines for juveniles. We fancy "the management" has come to understand what it is to put out a publication for juveniles without being juvenile itself—writing for young people by old heads. Of the present number, we should say less excellence is seen in the illustrations than the matter, which is by a dozen different writers. Sold by Pittock.

Demorest, the regulator of fashions, contains about everything, we should suppose, that is to be said on that—to the ladies—vital question. Not confined exclusively to that field, there is a variety of literary matter, useful information about many things, with illustrations to match. Sold by Hogle & Chambers.

Godey's and Peterson's have been received by Pittock.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A series of experiments by Captain Joseph Davis, of Baldwinsville, Mass., has proved that barren apple trees may be made to bear plentifully, and an excellent quality of fruit by girdling them when in full bloom. The bark must be cut away in a strip two inches wide, care being taken not to injure the wood. Trees treated in this manner soon heal over, and have the appearance of being grafted.

Centenary returns from various Methodist Conferences are given as follows: Baltimore Conference, total, $131,957; East Baltimore, $150,643; New York East, $622,770; Pittsburgh, $439,983; New Jersey, $95,-572; New York, $805,613; Providence, $127,093; New England, $186,995, &c., making a total of $2,163,909.

The interest in the Ritualistic developments in the Church of England continues unabated. Letters from abroad inform us that it constitutes the topic of conversation and discussion upon the highways of travel, in drawing rooms, literary circles, and that it is absorbing the minds of leading men in Parliament and Convocation.

China's enormous population of 400,000,000, and its area of 4,068,000 square miles, all habitable, seem completely to dwarf all modern ideas. It is a consolation that if any one man of the military genius of Genghis Khan or Tamerlane, or Alexander or Napoleon, should arise in China to reorganize and disciplilne her countless hosts, he might march his swarming legions with perfect impunity over all Europe.

In the recent parliamentary debate on Fenianism, an English lord made the remark that "high treason seems to be about the safest amusement which a man can allow himself." The remark will answer very well for this side of the water.

A "tin" wedding was observed after an unusual manner in Vermont the other day. The wife eloped with a young fellow, taking with her all the "tin" her husband had saved in ten years. The discovery of her absence of course closed the festival.

The Amesbury Woolen Mill Company have voted to sell out their entire property at auction, to liquidate their debts. The Company owes $125,000, equal to their whole capital. Their machinery and real estate cost them $100,000.

The Atchison (Kansas) *Free Press* of the 11th inst., says: "We saw and conversed with a prominent citizen of Brown county this morning, and in conversation about the grasshoppers he assured us that on his farm one day this week he noticed thousands of young grasshoppers that had just hatched out, and in a very short time he noticed a large flock of blackbirds in the same piece, which he observed had effectually cleaned out all the grasshoppers, not one being left. He assures us that the prairie chickens and quails are eating them nearly as fast as they hatch out on the prairie.

PERSONAL.

—A boy preacher has appeared in Wales who, according to his admirers, is destined to extinguish Spurgeon. This youth is Master Enoch Probert, who is in his twelfth year. On Easter Sunday he preached to crowded congregations in the Baptist Chapel at Glaidestry, Radnor. A local paper says, "he has a sweet and powerful voice, which he manages well. His delivery is remarkably distinct, and his hearers were astonished at such marvelous truths from a boy of such tender years."

—Rev. Mr. Coan stated in a speech in New York that Rome had sent $800,000 in gold to the Southern states and missionaries by fifties and sixties for the education of the colored people.

—A private letter from Paris, states that John C. Breckinridge would start immediately for home on hearing of Davis's release.

—The Duke de Crussol, of Paris, is about to repair his ruined fortune by marrying Miss Ames, of Boston mart, the sole heiress of the immense estate of the widow Clicquot, her great grandmother. Thus what went by will be regained by the same means—but with a difference.

—A Saratoga (New York) clergyman came out last Sunday against novel reading in general, and the *Ledger* in particular. Alluding to Beecher's story, he stated that no novel-writing minister could baptize the *Ledger* into the Church, and that a number of converts who joined the Church last year, and had since become backsliders, were readers of the *Ledger*.

—The wife of Theodore Stuyvesant, one of the most prominent and wealthy lawyers of New York City, was on Thursday detected by her husband and some of his friends in an improper intimacy with a man whom he had received in his house as a guest. The friends of the injured husband summarily ejected the seducer from a window. The woman, on Friday, while arrangements were being perfected by the husband to leave her, insulted the husband's mother, cruelly beating and maltreating her, for which she was arrested and is now confined in the Tombs for trial.

—M. Agnado lately died in Paris, leaving an estate of 20,000,000 francs; on learning which M. de Rothschild is said to have exclaimed: "Ah! poor fellow, I thought he had been in easier circumstances than that!"

—Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, with his family, sailed for Europe Saturday, to be absent about a year. He has received from members of his society a gift of $5,000, and 600 letters of farewell.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* says that Juarez was the son of poor parents, Zapotek Indians, and was early brought by them to the capital of his State and put out to service with a wealthy family. The young lad showed so much aptitude that his master's patron, Don Jose Hernandez, sent him to a college and then to the National Institute, whence, on his graduation, he was chosen professor of jurisprudence.

The Tendency of Prices.

Numerous indications in the business world give promise of the return of the era of moderate prices. The law of gravitation in physics is not more sure than the law of demand and supply which regulates prices in the commercial world. The ruling under which prices have been fixed for some time back has been artificial and usurped, and is rapidly passing away. The normal and healthy condition is coming back. A store in Broadway, New York, for which $9,000 was offered and refused, $13,000 being asked, has been at last rented for $5,000. The prices of goods in Broadway that were *ballooned* up by the vanity of purchasers have settled down rapidly of late, so that, it is said, Broadway is as cheap as the Bowery. Mr. A. T. Stewart has offered a part of his goods, imported for his private sales, at auction, for the reason, as it is conjectured, that he anticipates a further reduction of prices. A few staple articles of subsistence maintain their high rates, and may do so for a while, under the impression, whether correct or not, that there is a scarcity in the fountains of supply.

We have long entertained the belief that there is no benefit to any permanent interest of the country in maintaining prices, on mere artificial grounds or for speculative purposes, at abnormally high rates. Neither is beneficial to the people at large. Indeed, it can scarcely be so to any class. And the expression of this opinion, which we have occasionally made, has been designed to aid in preparing the way for that return to moderate prices, which we have foreseen to be inevitable. And we are persuaded that in a commercial, as well as a moral and social point of view, the era that is approaching, under a more moderate rule, will be happier than the excited, speculative, extravagant times that are now happily, as we think, passing away.

The New Jury Law—Jury Commission to be Elected.

An act was passed by the last Legislature, which became a law by the Governor's signature April 15th, 1867, having for its object the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this State. The first section of the law is as follows:

> "That at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and tri-ennially thereafter, at such election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner now provided by law, for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jury commissioners in each of said counties for the period of three years ensuing their election; but the same person or persons shall not be eligible for more than one term in any period of six years: *Provided*, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner; and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for jury commissioner shall be only elected jury commissioner for each county."

The pay of jury commissioner is fixed at two dollars and fifty cents per day, and four cents per mile circular from residence to Court House. The penalty for neglecting or refusing to attend to the duties of the office is a fine of one hundred dollars.

The *Protestant Churchman* has passed into the hands of an association with the Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, as editor. Other editorial labor has been secured, and the paper is said to be on a firm footing. It is the largest Church paper published in the country. The tone of this paper may be inferred from the following extract from an article on the topic which at present particularly agitates that denomination:

> "No one can affect to regard ritualism as a matter of little importance; in those times without exciting a suspicion either of life candor or of his devotion to the principles and practices of the Protestant faith. It is plain that the new forms and ceremonies, manner of conducting the service, both as to bodily posture and movement, and as to intoning and chanting the prayers, as to altar lights, the ostentatious elevating the bread before the eyes of the communicant, and drawing the host in the air in the air with the hand, as to turning the back upon the congregation and bowing to the communion table, and as indicated in rejected rubrics which are well known to exist, and as well known to be unauthorized by anything either in the spirit or the letter of the rubrics, are all designed to introduce and advance the theories and dogmas of what is substantially Tractarianism or Romanism."

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85 Market St., near Diamond and Fifth.
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GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn Township, Allegheny county, Pa., speaks as follows of the Rev. A. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption: I was unable to sow with Consumption, and was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that there could do nothing more for me, as the case was utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. A. A. Wilson's remedy, and to-day I am well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary cure.
The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is
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25 kegs prime new FRENCH PLUMS;
3,000 COCOA NUTS;
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50 trails ALMONDS;
10 bbls PECANS;
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It accords neither with our taste or our principle to insert Hand cut Files in any manner approached by any other manufacturer. The Files must speak for themselves, and those who have used them largely are sufficiently wise to accept the evidence of the files rather than the assertion of the manufacturers.
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J. C. LINDSAY,
G. H. STERRIT,
J. R. LINDSAY.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of SCHUSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867. The entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally. C. F. SCHWARZ.

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Advantages Claimed.
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E. W. HALL & CO.
Pittsburgh, May 18, 1867.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE—THERE WILL BE an application made to the Governor for the pardon of PHILLIP HEIST, convicted of assault and battery at the March Sessions of 1867.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will hold a special me

The Daily Commercial

New England and Protection.

[From the Iron Age, May 16.]

In a former communication I stated that the Hon. Samuel Hooper, M. C., Fourth District, Massachusetts, was reputed to be a large owner in Nova Scotia coal, and that he was legislating in his own interest by his efforts to have this coal admitted at 50 cents per ton duty, instead of at $1 25, the existing rate, since the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. That this was Mr. Hooper's reputation during the discussion of the Tariff bill cannot be denied; but the following disclaimer in *The Iron Age* of the 9th instant certainly relieves him of the slightest suspicion of a personal interest in Nova Scotia coal mines, and I am very glad the opportunity has occurred for so full and comprehensive a denial.

He says: "I never owned, directly or indirectly, any interest in a Nova Scotia coal mine, or in any coal mine or coal field outside of the limits of the United States."

It was very currently understood that a large interest in Nova Scotia coal was owned in Boston, and that Mr. Hooper was a partner in the enterprise. Indeed, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means gave it as a reason for the proposed low rate of duty that "enterprising Americans had embarked their capital there," which, of course, they had a perfect right to do.

Mr. Hooper, having fully acquitted himself of the *personal* imputation upon his course as a legislator, claims that he acted for the interest of his own State, and of New England, and says: "It might be useful in the future discussion of the Tariff question if the *Iron Age* would show how New England would be benefitted by adding one quarter of a cent per pound to the tariff duty on rolled iron, and at the same time increasing the duty five dollars on the quantity of coal required to produce a ton of rolled iron in New England."

Nothing can be easier than to satisfy this inquiry. It will not be denied that the same bill, providing for the same increased duty on rolled iron, provided also a very liberal increase of duty upon all *wares and manufactures of iron* coming in competition with the products of New England workshops, while, as regards the latter branch of the inquiry, it turns out that, instead of "*increasing the duty five dollars on the quantity of coal required to produce a ton of rolled iron in New England*," no duty whatever has been paid by her people on this imported coal. In the debate on this subject, the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made the following remarks: "Under the Reciprocity Treaty the coal of Nova Scotia came into our ports duty free. Since the abrogation of that treaty $1 25 of duty has been collected on every ton of coal that has arrived from Sidney and Pictou. Where did that duty fall? At the door of the New England manufacturer, or at the entrance of the foreign mine? It did not fall at the door of the factory. Nothing is more certain than that. *No New England manufacturer has paid more for his coal since that duty of $1 25 was put on than before.* The owners of Nova Scotia coal mines have paid into our treasury the tens of thousands of dollars we have collected as duties. I challenge any New England man to refute that assertion. Coal paying a duty of $1 25 per ton is delivered in Portland, in Boston, in Providence, and in New York at precisely the price at which it was delivered when it came duty free."

So much then in reply to the argument in favor of cheap coal and its benefits, direct and indirect, to New England.

Mr. Hooper styles himself a "real friend of a *judicious* protective tariff." If he had said an *efficient* protective tariff he would have made himself better understood; but the word *judicious* in this connection is of rather doubtful import, coming from one who made himself conspicuous in his hostility and vote, and sat with the opposition nearly all the time the subject was under discussion at the second session of the 39th Congress.

As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he certainly supported and voted for the House bill, which passed that body at its first session. His inconsistency in opposing the bill, as amended in his own committee, after its return from the Senate, although notoriously more moderate in its provisions than the bill he had voted for, excited the surprise and indignation of the friends of the measure, as well as that of some of his constituents at home, as I happen to know.

After admitting that "*our manufactures are now languishing and depressed*," Mr. Hooper attributes it "*to the high cost of everything, which reaches itself mainly to the high cost of labor*;" and then in rather an obscure way intimates that production should be cheaper, and thus labor could purchase more. He wholly ignores the real and principal cause of the depressed condition of our manufacturing industry, which, as everybody knows, is the competition from abroad.

The best way to cheapen production and labor is to encourage home competition by high duties, and not foreign competition by low duties.

And this brings me to a point that Mr. Hooper has not touched, viz: That the indifference of New England to the large increase of the present tariff arises from a desire to discourage American manufactures outside of her own limits.

Of course it would never do for her astute statesmen to admit this. After all that has been done in the past for New England by Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio &c., nothing but the basest treachery and ingratitude could induce her to turn her back upon her old allies, and to deliberately kick away the ladder of protection, by which she mounted to her present secure and elevated position in manufacturing excellence and wealth.

Yet the proceedings of the last Congress afforded melancholy evidence that New England does not fully reciprocate the warm and hearty support given to her in her time of extreme need. When such men as Boutwell, Dawes and Hopper of the House, and Wilson and Sumner of the Senate, all from Massachusetts, grow careless on the subject of protection, well may the friends of the cause become alarmed.

Mr. Dawes, always considered a strong tariff man, insisted that the House Bill was a Western measure; but that New England would abide by it if the West desired it. It was a boon to the West.

Mr. Delano, of Ohio, a moderate protectionist, met this cold and heartless announcement with the following biting and stinging reproof, viz: "How pleasant are thy ways, O New England! You would not inflict a tariff on the West without their consent God bless you! How many times have you stood up and demanded of us a tariff on the ground that if it was not granted your manufactures would go to ruin? How long have I stood in Ohio against the Free Trade Democracy, and been accused of being the employed advocate of New England manufacturers! All the days of my life I have no feeling against New England. But if she has at heart a principle and that principle is equal protection—and she says so, and I am bound to take her word—I say to her show your faith by your works, and come up now and vote for that principle, as you have always done before, when you forced upon us your tariffs, with our feeble resistance, those of us who were in the minority; you had then no conscientious scruples about forcing upon the West what she did not want. You were very glad then to get your tariff, and you got it. I am glad of it, sir, for I feel it has been a benefit to the country. Now I want you to come up to the broad work, and when other interests are involved, show that you believe what you say, and that you do not all back from your faith, the moment anybody else is to participate in the benefits of protection. For do I believe that you will. I do not believe it is in New England to do so."

It is but justice to Mr. Hooper to say that some of the sentiments he expresses in the article under review are such as will be cordially indorsed by every good tariff man; but it may be as well to remind the representatives of New England that it is best not to trifle with her prosperity, and to remember that it is all based upon an efficient and equal system of protection to the manufacturing and agricultural resources of the whole country.

This dalliance with the harlot Free Trade is a dangerous and wicked pastime, and New England may discover when it is too late and she is effectually shorn of her strength that she is in very bad company; that her busy work shops and factories have become a solitude, and only the cry is heard—"The Philistines be upon thee, Samson." "C."

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League will be held at their hall, No. 74 Federal street, Allegheny, this evening.

REWARD OFFERED.—The chief operator of the Connellsville Railroad telegraph line, offers a reward of fifty dollars for the arrest of the person who tampered with the telegraph box at the City Poor Farm Station.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The subsistence Committee and the Soldiers' Monumental Association will hold a joint meeting at City Hall this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

REMOVAL OF LENNOX.—Sheriff E. R. Smith, of Washington county, arrived in the city on Saturday, and left early yesterday morning, having in custody John Lennox, the alleged murderer. Lennox has been confined in our county jail for two or three weeks past, the Washington county jail being deemed insecure. It will be remembered that he made several attempts to break out of the Washington jail, and also made an effort to escape from the Beaver jail. Officer Joseph Busha accompanied Sheriff Smith, to assist him in taking care of the prisoner. His trial was to have commenced yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington county.

BLIND TO-NIGHT.—The public concert to be given this evening by the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, which is located in relation to vocal and instrumental music, . . . 1 demonstrate the method of reading the raised letters, and give other interesting exercises. The object of this visit is to exhibit the capacity of the blind to receive instruction in every branch of knowledge, and to acquire the principal trades for their self-support. Before and after the concert this evening, a variety of articles manufactured by the blind will be exhibited and offered for sale.

City Superintendent for Public Schools —Meeting of School Directors.

A meeting of the School Directors of the city of Pittsburgh, was held last evening in the Third Ward Public School House, to determine whether they would elect a City Superintendent of Public Schools, under the Act of Assembly approved April 14th, 1867.

The meeting was organized by calling Thomas Ewing, Esq., to the chair, and appointing John Sergeant and Wm. B. Hunter, Secretaries.

Mr. Ewing, upon taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss and determine whether a City superintendent of the Public Schools should be elected. If it was deemed expedient to elect such an officer, the meeting could determine when such election should take place.

The calling of the rolls of the Directors of the various wards was ordered, when it was found that a majority of the Boards were present.

On motion of James Robb, Esq., the supplementary act of the Legislature relating to the election of a City Superintendent was read, for the information of the meeting.

Mr. Robb desired to know what advantages would accrue to the public school system by the election of a City Superintendent. If such an officer should be elected by the Consolidated Boards, he would have control of the public schools, and thereby an additional expense would be incurred.

Alex. Miller, Esq., in order to give the meeting an opportunity to determine on the matter, moved that a vote be taken, whether a City Superintendent should or should not be elected.

The proposition was discussed at some length, when the yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Getty, Hunter, Hagan, Phillips, Rees, Geo. Wilson, Ewing, Strain, Magee, Jas. M. Taylor, Sutton, Mays, Gibson, Lowe, Neely, Sergeant, Stetler, Nobbs, Snyder, Reed, Welsh, Miller, Simpson, Sims—24.

Nays—Messrs. Woods, Marshall, Jno. Wilson, Dignan, Rafferty, Long, Tomlinson, Shaw, Speer, Whitmore, Crawford, Scott, Freeman, Robb, Hamilton, Foster, Duff, Stumpf—18.

The Chairman stated that as the Convention had determined to elect a City Superintendent, it was necessary that a day for such election should be decided upon.

A motion was then made that the Convention reassemble on Thursday evening, June 13th, for the purpose of electing a Superintendent. After a warm discussion the motion was passed, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 146, W. A. McClurg vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co.
No. 9, Wm. Hespenhide vs. J. S Brown.
No. 22, J. P. Wilson vs. Hodgins & Madigan.
No. 25, Joseph F. Bevan vs. Wm. Miller.
No. 30, John Heath vs. James Lyon.
No. 34, Max. K. Moorhead & Co. vs. Tomlinson, Harlupus & Co.

No. 35, Charles Cuber vs. James R. Lindsay.
No. 41, D. B. Reed & Co. vs. Schultz Son & Co.

COMMON PLEAS.

No. 29, Simon vs. Union Express Company.
No. 30, March list, J. P. Vane vs. O'Neal & Co.
No. 23, April list, J. Whitlow vs. J. Cresswell.
No. 28, April list, Jno. McGee vs. Jno. Collins.
No. 30, April list, Wm. Finck vs. City of Pittsburgh.
No. 34, April list, Good & Rothschild vs. Roder & Lamb.
No. 35, April list, B. Saner & Co. vs. John Gast.
No. 36, April list, McClellan & Davis vs. W. Brandon.
No. 37, April list, C. C. Leslie vs. J. R. Dickey et al.
No. 38, April list, John Lang vs. Duquesne Borough.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Stowe.

The case of Wm. Lindsay vs. Thomas W. Lindsay, George G. Negley, John N. Berlin and Jas. S. Negley, being an action brought on a contract for the purchase of one hundred and eighty-six acres of oil land in Wood county, Virginia, was taken up yesterday morning. The plaintiff alleged that he entered into a contract with the defendants on the 7th of March, 1865, for the purchase of the land for the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable one year after date; that at the time mentioned in the contract he tendered the defendants a conveyance for the property, which they refused to accept, or to make payment as stipulated in the contract. The defendants aver that the articles of agreement were produced and sealed and said, in April, 1865, by the consent of all parties interested, and that an company was organized, with the understanding that plaintiff would receive seventy-five and do away for the land from the stock to be realized by the sale of the stock. That all the parties were to endeavor to sell the stock of the company in shares of one thousand dollars each, and the plaintiff had been paid from shares of stock sold, and that they were in no way liable to plaintiff for the value of the land. The defendants further averred that a number of the shares of stock had been subscribed for under this second agreement, and that the stock put in the plaintiff was only the $10,000 was in violation of the rights of the parties subscribing, that the alleged agreement never was delivered by defendant to plaintiff as a mutual obligation, and that it was merely an arrangement contemplated by the parties for the purpose of selling and disposing of the market as oil territory. This case was tried some time since, and the jury failing to agree, it is now on its second trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

George Miller & Co., vs. Rosston's Yeast Powder Rolling Company. This is an action to recover the value of four hundred and sixty-two empty empty oil barrels, valued at $2 75 each. The plaintiffs had brought suit some time since against the same defendants for the recovery of a large lot of empty oil barrels, and recovered the value of the same, but through some oversight had left out the barrels included in the bill of items. The court heard the testimony for plaintiffs, when defendants counsel moved that a judgment of non-suit be entered upon the ground that plaintiffs could not bring an action for the recovery of the good, as they should have included in the former claim. The point was argued at considerable length by counsel, and, the court held the matter over till this morning.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.)

MALICIOUSLY INCLINED.

John Salick appeared yesterday at the Allegheny Mayor's office and made information against three Germans named Philip Stinemiller, Joseph Stinebisser and Wm. Albright, for malicious mischief, and against Albright for felonious assault. The prosecutor resides in that portion of Lower Pine township recently annexed to Allegheny, and alleges that on Friday night the defendants came to the premises, opened its carriage house, took out his buggy to the road and upset it. The deponent alleges that the buggy back in the carriage house and the defendants came back afterwards and repeated the offense twice. Albright then went to the deponent who was looking out of his window. The defendants came to the back of Salick's house, broke in and made threats that they would do injury to deponent in person and estate. Warrants were issued for the arrest for the accused.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY FEMALES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Trellabaugh lodged complaint against Louisa Baugh and her mother, Mrs. Baugh, for assault and battery. Mrs. Trellabaugh alleges that while sitting on the steps of her dwelling, in the Third Ward, Allegheny, on Saturday evening, she was assaulted by the defendants, Louisa striking her a severe blow on the face, causing the blood to flow, and Mrs. Baugh striking her violently, catching her by the hair and almost tearing her dress off her. Warrants were placed in officer's hands for the defendant's arrest.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

A MISCHIEVOUS BOY.

Charles Rudolph, Janitor of the Eighth ward school house, made information before Alderman H. J. Thomas, against a boy of the name of Butler Tuesday, for throwing stones and breaking two panes in a window of the above school house. A warrant has been issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patsey Newlan was arrested and brought before the Alderman, on oath of Patrick Harper. The parties met on Pennsylvania avenue, and, without a word of warning, defendant, it is alleged, struck deponent from behind. The deponent withdrew the charge, and the defendant was discharged on payment of costs.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Susan Young complained yesterday against Mrs. Mary Cattimore and her two daughters, Maria and Susan, for breach of the peace. The defendants are charged with having picked up some brick bats, and threatened to throw them at the complainant, and disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

TWO INFORMATIONS.

Peter O'Neil, of the Third Ward, lodged two informations for breach of the peace, one against Wm. White, and the other against Patrick White. He alleges that the defendants have used abusive and threatening language towards him, and disturbing the public peace. Wm. White was arrested, but after a hearing was discharged. Patrick White has not yet been arrested.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

CUT HIS BOARD BILL.

George Pennington, keeper of a boarding house in the Ninth Ward, appeared yesterday and made information against Samuel Wernan, boarder at his house with obtaining boarding from him to the amount of $9 00, by false representations. A warrant was issued.

INQUIRE WITHIN.—The month is like a house to let. However pretty it may look externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim, "how beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible healthfulness to such dental furniture—to keep it always sound and perfect—there is nothing like fragrant Sozodont.

MTHS

DEXTER'S UNCLE.—Star Henry will be exhibited on Monday, May 20th, during the exhibition. All persons wishing to improve their breeds of horses would do well to call and see him, as he will remain in the Oakland Park this season. For style, speed and beauty, he cannot be surpassed in this country.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

HANDSOME and cheap artificial flowers at Abel & Co's., 54 St. Clair street.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.* For sale by all Druggists. cod.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE KEEPERS.—Clayton & Davidson's Baker Powder is acknowledged to be the most desirable in the market. It does its work more effectually than any other and costs less. Try it. Send to your grocer for it. Clayton & Davidson, sole manufacturers, corner St. Clair and Penn streets.

A PERFECT PHOTOGRAPH can be had only at a gallery where skilled artists are employed. Go then to B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 Penn street.

R. E. BREED & CO., No. 100 Wood street, are now prepared to furnish to the trade generally everything in China and Crockeryware at the lowest market prices.

THE BEST LAUNDRY west of the Allegheny Mountains can be found at No. 4 St. Clair street. No injurious fluids used in washing at this establishment.

BASE BALL GOODS, Books, Paper, Magazines, Stationary, &c., at Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street.

SCORE BOOKS, Ball Reference Books, Caps, Belts, Shoes, Spikes, Foul Flags, Bats, etc., at Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street.

THE LADIES WILL CONSULT their INTERESTS by calling at M. J. Spence's Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 75 Market street, where they will find the most desirable stock of spring and summer sacques, wraps, &c., at very reasonable prices. All the new novelties. Our custom work cannot be surpassed. Remember the place—Spence's, No. 75 Market street.

FOR THE BEST SEGARS AND TOBACCO, at retail, go to C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SEGARS AND TOBACCOS, will find the best stock and lowest prices at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

SUPERIOR COFFEES, TEAS, &c., at Yagle's, No. 2 West Diamond, Allegheny.

JEFF DAVIS ARRESTED ON ANOTHER CHARGE.—As Jeff Davis was walking along the streets of Richmond, he was suddenly arrested by a notice of a great reduction in the charge for passage by the Richmond & Gordonville Railroad. How many of our citizens have had their attention arrested at the low price asked for the elegant suits, made to order, by Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co. No. 83 Wood street.

THE CHEAPEST TEAS at Wilson & Underwood's, No. 15 Southwest Diamond, Allegheny.

THE CHEAPEST SEGARS at Wilson & Underwood's, No. 15 Southwest Diamond, Allegheny.

THE CHEAPEST COFFEES at Wilson & Underwood's, No. 15 Southwest Diamond, Allegheny.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Outfits for Sunday Schools, and Helps for S. S. Teachers, at 113 Third street.

IMPORTANT TO TEA DRINKERS.—At J. Kohen & Bro's., Red Front Grocery, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny, you can get the best teas ever introduced into the market at the very lowest cash prices. Give our teas a trial. You will surely be suited and gratified.

GET an American Watch at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester. Warranted for two years.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Lindsey' Blook Searcher is the best remedy ever discovered for impure blood. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

TO BASE BALL PLAYERS.—Base Balls of every kind, including the "Horsemen," "Star Regulation," "Eagle," "Cock of the Walk," etc., at the Iron City Base Ball Emporium, No. 74 Fifth street. Hogle & Chambers.

ATTENTION! BASE BALL PLAYERS!—Base Ball Shoes, $5, $6, and $7 per pair. Malleable Iron Spikes, 45 cents per sett. New Brass Spikes, 75 cents to $1 per sett. Peck & Co's new and improved Spikes, $1 50 per sett. Foul Flags, $3 to $12 per pair, at Iron City Base Ball Emporium, No. 74 Fifth street. Hogle & Chambers.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERIES at Wilson & Underwood's, No. 15 Southwest Diamond, Allegheny.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!—White, figured, printed, Spanish, cashmere, linen, fancy, drawers and undershirts, at Putnam & House's, No. 72 Fifth street.

LIFE INSURANCE in stimulating notions of economy, and implanting principles of morality, certainly accomplishes a philanthropic and moral mission; and some who really believe insuring of life to be foolish and useless, we have only to point to them the families of hundreds who have been benefitted by them. The World Mutual Life we recommend to all. Jas. A. McCaffrey, Agent, No. 11 Hand street, Pittsburgh.

I HAVE been troubled for fifteen years with liver complaint and dyspepsia. I tried the most skilful doctors; none of them could do me any good. I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor who has cured me. J. MCVERNON,
Boss Carpenter, Webster street.

My child was covered all over its heart and face with a scab at least a quarter of an inch thick. It was called scrofula. The Herb Doctor has completely cured it in two weeks.
MRS. MEISTERFELD, Birmingham.

I went to Philadelphia and was treated without any benefit by the doctors there. I returned to Pittsburgh and consulted the Indian Herb Doctor's treatment, and he has cured me. My disease was bordering on consumption.
MRS. NEIL, Grand street.

My daughter has been cured of the itch by the Indian Herb Doctor.
MRS. HARE, West Manchester.

I have been troubled with costiveness for twenty years. The Herb Doctor has cured me.
MRS. KORHSSON, Manchester.

From a Postmaster: I would recommend all who are troubled with rheumatism to go to the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me.
ROBERT BINGHAM,
Mansfield Valley P. O.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

Our Merchants Say.

PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1867.

MESSRS. C. ROSSTON & CO.—*Gentlemen*:—In reply to your inquiry how your *Yeast Powder* is liked by my customers, I take pleasure in informing you it gives universal satisfaction, and is in my estimation the best Yeast or Baking Powder in the market.

Very truly yours,
JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
35 Smithfield street.

This is to certify that we have been selling Messrs. Rosston & Co.'s Yeast Powder, and find it gives general satisfaction.

LEVI & MCCLURE,
Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MESSRS. ROSSTON & CO.—*Gentlemen*:—I am highly pleased with your powder, and must say that your Yeast Powder is the best I ever used or sold. My customers won't have *any other but Rosston's Yeast Powder.*

J. O. MORGAN,
179 Liberty street.

We have been using Rosston's Yeast Powder in our house for some time. It is the *best* we have ever used, and freely recommend it to the public.

T. H. RIAL,
Proprietor Merchant's Hotel, corner 3d and Smithfield streets.

Rosston's Yeast Powder has taken premiums in New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland Agricultural Fairs, and at all others where it has been on exhibition. There is the best of proofs that it is the best article in the market. Don't fail to try it.

Strong Testimony.

TAMAROA, Perry Co., Ill., Dec. 11, 1866.

This certifies that I have used and recommended in my practice, during the last four years, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS with perfect satisfaction, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public.

E. H. PRICE, M. D.

TUSCORA, ILL., August 3, 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

Dear Sirs:—I used your BITTERS in my family, and consider them the best that can be procured. My wife has derived great benefit from using them, and also considers them an invaluable medicine. Respectfully yours,

G. P. MILLER,

OXFORD, Warren Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sirs:—There is a great demand for your valuable STONACH BITTERS in this neighborhood. We have been using them in our family for some time, and find them the best medicine of any for family use.

Yours,
J. N. CANDEE COLE.

DR. HOSTETTER—*Dear Sir:*—With pleasure I can testify that your BITTERS, from my knowledge of their use in my family, and from what is said by purchasers, are far superior to any other.

Yours, &c.,
ROBERT GIBBAL.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Illinois.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Louisville.

PER STEAMER MINNIE.—Adams & Co, 10 barrels cuffit; Arbuckles & Co., 25 barrels vinegar; A. A. Ballou, 25 barrels vinegar; Bradley & Son, 14 sacks wool; H. H. Collins, 100 barrels coal; Chas. Cuber & Co., 6 bales rags; Chas. Cuber & Co., 15 bales cotton, 6 packages hams; Cunningham & Bunson, 8 barrels clay; J. S. Cunningham, 6 forkes; Hinchman & Co., 6 packages; Board John Fullerton, 11 hhds and 1 box tobacco; Samuel Rahmstock, 1 package; D. & J. Sinnock, Son & Co., 2 boxes drugs; John Gracie, 4 boxes machinery; J. Hagerman, 4 packages; Hussey, Wells & Sons, 2 bales cotton; John Hall & Co., 12 pkgs.; C. Hunsen & Sons, 2 hhds cutlett; R. F. Hunsen & Son, 40 sacks bran; Bohen & Bro., 7 tes hams; W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co., 5 half box stoneware; J. R. Lyon & Co., 12 barrels clay, 1 barrel rock; Means & Coffin, 49 boxes starch; coffee; Myers, Hopper & Co., 20 chairs; A. Milliken & Co., 8 boxes to chairs; G. A. Martin, 12 sacks feathers; McKee & Bro., 1 box glassware; Carter, McGraw & Co., 3 boxes for bricks, candles; Pratt & Hartupee, 1 barrel and 1 barrel cuttett; O'Hara & Robinson, 2 casks glassware; J. H Parker, 6 teschums; James Purnell, 6 barrels copper, 1 hundred copper; Phillips, Parke & Co., 3 half barrels syrup; Parke, Bros & Co., tin pcs and 1 box; Robert Patterson & Sons, 2 bales rags; J. H. Shoenberger & Co., 10 cases wine; Seibert & Berg, 2 packages; Thompson & Co., 10 barrels; Torrence, 2 boxes pectoral, 1 box soothing syrup; Daniel Wallace, 100 barrels coal; Wm. Wallace, 100 barrels cement, Wallace & Cavitt, 5 boxes glassware.

Pitts. Browny. and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

Z. Moore, 130 sacks mail; H Brantlower, 2 barrels, 1 box crackers; J. Moorhead, 1 box; Kirkpatrick, Hazard & Co, 1 barrel sugar; Logan & Gregg, 1 box hardware, 1 keag, 3 cows; Lindsey & Lindsey, 1 barrel whisky; Little, Baird & Patton, 21 sacks oats, 1 barrel eggs, 1 box butter; H A Lawrence, 1 box; Lippincott & Co, 1 package moulding; R C Schmertz, 200 box glassware; W M Dravo, 8 packages merchandise; Thomas Wagner, 70 sacks barrels; S. Snively, 1 barrel; Schoonaker & Lang, 91 sacks car corn; Jos Sedgwick, 1 barrel whisky; Shultz & Co, 325 pit posts; Steamer Tiger, 20 grate bars; W Wilson, 1 horse.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER IMPORTER.—John Grier & Co, 20 bales hay; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 box; Hinchman & Co, 1 hhd rosin one; Brown & Co, 4 kegs nails; D W Bardsley, 25 barrels whisky; Lindsey, Jr & Co, 20 barrels goods; John Gray, 1 barrel; Hackney & Co, 1 chest, 1 package household goods; J W Hum, 30 bundles lighting rods; Lindsey, Jr & Co, 20 barrels goods; Bullum, Kerr & Co, 1 keg oil; H McSwigen, 2 barrels whisky; Kirkpatrick, Hazard & Co, 1 do gin, 1 box merchandise; J A Dilmeyer, 1 barrel whisky; T J Turpin, 4 head hones.

Portsmouth.

PER STEAMER SPRAY.—Spencer & Hupp, 40,000 staves, 149 sacks corn, 1 skiff, for sales J & W Fair; Boyd & Co, 300 corn; Hitchcock, McCrory & Co, 982 sacks corn; McBane & Auler, 40 bales hay; J Johnson, 5,400 hoop poles.

DIED:

MCCONLEY—At the Allegheny Arsenal, on Monday, May 20th, at 8 o'clock, MICHAEL MCCONLEY.

The funeral will take place from the Arsenal THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

THE GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

STATIONARY ENGINES.

BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX'S PATENTS. OF VALVE GEAR:

An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed, and to consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circulars.
HOWARD ROGERS,
6oct2-6mos 59 VESEY ST., New York.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into
5-20 Bonds of 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

SELL YOUR 7-30's
AND
BUY 5-20's.
Holders of Seven-Thirties will find an advantage of OVER 1-4 of one per cent. by converting on this plan.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers.
CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 20, 1867.

Our local money market opened very active to-day. The discount lines at the banks were full, and much good paper was not reached. It will require at least a fortnight to feel the good effects of the starting of the iron mills in a pecuniary sense, as their operatives are paid off monthly. The large amounts that are thus dispensed monthly have a very salutary effect on the local trade. The exchanges at the Clearing House during the past week are heavier than any previous week during the present month, as the following statement shows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 13	$825,536 46	$187,536 46
May 14	342,426 16	67,709 08
May 15	336,097 84	90,141 61
May 16	354,316 88	62,396 02
May 17	321,224 19	58,393 58
May 18	2,853,054 38	94,620 10
Totals	$5,032,149 50	$796,613 02
May 11	1,966,195 56	403,886 14
May 4	1,916,813 72	389,146 13

—The New York quotations received by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., show that Governments are firm and active:

U. S. 6s, 1881	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	100½
U. S. 10-40s	95½
U. S. 7-30s, January and July	101½
August 7-30s	100
October Compounds	104½
July, 7-30s	101
December Compounds, 1864	110½
Gold	137½

—The *Herald* of yesterday notices the appearance of a considerable amount of new coupon five-twenties of 1862, issued from the Treasury within the last ten days, is attracting attention among the dealers in Government securities, and they are at a loss to account for them. The Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to issue new bonds of this description; the original limit of the 1862 issue was exceeded by about fifteen millions, and Congress had to legalize the excess, since which time nothing further has been enacted respecting this class of bonds. Some persons, supposing that Mr. McCulloch might be exchanging registered bonds of 1862 for coupons, wrote to him asking him whether he was willing to make such an exchange, to which he replied in the negative, saying that he had no authority to do so under any act of Congress. It may be, nevertheless, that he is exchanging registered bonds of 1862, originally deposited by National banks, as a basis of circulation with the Currency Bureau, for new coupon bonds, and receiving in their stead five-twenties of the new issue of 1865. If so, he is acting without authority, and the matter, in this or any other event, calls for explanation.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

6s, 1881	107½
5-20s, 1862	103½
5-20s, 1864	103½
5-20s, May and November	100½
5-20s, 1865, January and July	100½
10-40s	95½
December '64 Compounds	107½
August 7-30s	100½
June 7-30s	100½
July 7-30s	101

—The condition of the railway stock market is considered anomalous. Prices are oil a fraction to-day. A cotemporary journal remarks that Chicago & Northwestern Railroad stock, common and preferred, has been quite active for some week past. Skillful manipulators are working it, but it is up-hill work. Several important stories are afloat in relation to this corporation. It has the credit of making a great many blunders in managing its finances. For instance, it is said to be a borrower of money to the extent of about a million of dollars to meet the interest on its funded debt, when, in the way, are manufactured in amounts to suit any and every emergency. Another item: a large pile of paper issued recently by the company is now kiteing about Wall street at 12½ per cent. a month. This we know to be a fact. It is said that it was given in payment for new locomotives, etc. While money goes a begging at 5 per cent. per annum such financiering don't look well. Borrowing money to pay interest, and issuing paper to be sold at "death rates" is nothing more or less than a proclamation to stockholders to "stand from under." We call it getting locomotive "under difficulties." But we have another interesting item. A contract was made not long ago, it is said, with certain capitalists (not a thousand miles from Boston) to build another "branch" of this concern on a new principle—previously unknown in Wall street. The actual cost of the road (on prairie land) it was known would only be $15,000 per mile. This corporation agreed to lease it when finished at a valuation of $75,000 per mile, and "keep it in perfect repair." This new branch is now in possession of the company. Recent floods, together with the above-named 33½ per cent. profits allowed the contractors, will furnish new mode of financiering rather expensive. "Doctors differ" sometimes in their opinions of pills and powders; but financiers unanimously pronounce such financiering to be a notch beyond their comprehension.

Erie Railroad stock has been, at times, quite scarce during the past week—made so, it is believed, in order to give the bulls a better market to sell out on. "Pats" are still offered at 61 for 1 per cent., 30 days' and "calls" are offered at 64 for 1 per cent. The former is the bold and uncompromising in their opposition to the upward movement in this stock, and still assert that the price must go much lower—even under 60.

Hudson River is more active and seems to be tending upward. The business of the road never was better. The net gain in earnings, over the corresponding period of last year, is at least $5,000 per day. We understand that the road is finished, and other plans for improvement completed, the gain, it is believed, will amount to over $5,000 per day. Capitalists of the best sort are steadily buying up all the floating stock offered.

New York Central is less active, and shows some signs of weakness. A great tumble in prices is liable to occur any day, unless the pool managers resolve to make another "twist." The last upward movement, it is said, has resulted in a loss. That experiment may answer.

Terre Haute and Alton, common and preferred have both been quite strong. What is going on in this stock, is puzzling question, it is thought by some, will "put up the price considerably higher. The old directors think they have a life-lease of this concern; and they seem to be running it to suit the bond-holders *particularly*, of which they are largely.

Michigan Southern is active and steady in price. The managers are old, sagacious stock-operators, and they are now supposed to be preparing for some kind of a surprise.

—S. S. Brush, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, May 20, 1867.

The general market to-day were very dull. There was very little business transacted in any department of trade. So long a period of dull business, especially amongst the staple branches, is very unusual at this season of the year. Merchants do not look for any revival in trade until the commencement of the fall business. Flour to-day was only moderately active.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour, 1,107 sacks; 200 boxes; corn, 2,731 sacks; wheat, 1,371 sacks; rye, 111 sacks; oats, 1,221 sacks; and butter, 82 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated:

BUTTER—There has been no change in prices since our last. Choice roll is the only kind in demand, and the rates are nominal, ranging from 15@20 ₱ lb. There is a good supply on the market.

CHEESE—Sales of New York, at 11c, cheese were made at 14c, and factory at 16c ₱ lb.

EGGS—There is a good demand and but a limited stock on the market. Prices keep tending upward. Sales were made, from store, at 17c, 18c, and 19c ₱ dozen. A few days since they were dull at 15@16c for the best.

FRUIT—There are but few green Apples coming to market, and the stock of choice, in store, is very light. Sales were made at prices ranging from $8@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality. By the single barrel, choice sold as high as $8@10 ₱ bbl. The market for dried apples and peaches continues dull, and prices nominal, ranging from 8@10c for apples, and from 12@20c for peaches. The market is well supplied.

FLOUR—There was not much activity in the flour market, but prices remain unchanged, and holders firm at quotations, which are $14 75@15 ₱ bbl for standard brands of spring.

RYE FLOUR—$9 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There are some receipts of wheat, but principally on account of millers, and prices are entirely nominal. We have no reported sales.

CORN—Prices are a shade higher. We note sales at the depot, of car, at $1 05, and 1 car shelled, elevator, at $1 05 ₱ bush.

OATS—Prices remain as last quoted. We note sales on the wharf at 65c ₱ bush; on the track at 60c ₱ bush, and in store at 55@56c ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales on the wharf of 54 bales at $25 25 ₱ ton reported.

POTATOES—We note sales of 117 bbls peachblow potatoes at $3 25 ₱ bbl, and 1 car at the same figures.

PROVISIONS—We note sales from packers as follows: shoulders, 9½@9¾c; sides, 13½c; clear sides, 12¾c; hams, 16c for plain and 15½@15¾c for sugar cured; canvassed, 16@16½c; dried beef, 23c; lard, 12½c ₱ lb, and tierces packed, $24@25 50 ₱ bbl.

NEW VEGETABLES.

GREEN PEAS—We note sales of 3 bbls at $5 ₱ bbl.

RADISHES—7 bbls new radishes sold at $1 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—6 bbls new Bermuda potatoes sold at $7 50 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 21, 1867.

The market since our last was not very active. Buyers were offering lower figures; sellers, however, were not inclined to give way. The receipts fell off to 2,477 barrels. The stock of the raw material on hand is not large. The sales yesterday were 3,900 barrels in bulk. Other lots were under negotiation, but had not been consumated up to the close. Prices are evidently down to the lowest figure, at least that seems to be the general opinion among parties who profess to know.

CRUDE—The sales were as follows: 1,500 barrels bulk at 7c, being equal to 12c barrels included. Sales 600 barrels bulk, June delivery, the terms were withheld.

REFINED OIL—We have nothing new to write in regard to this article. Buyers, yesterday, were not disposed to purchase to any extent. The only transactions were 1,000 barrels, bonded standard white, on call, Philadelphia during 1867, buyer's option, at 30c. The purchaser paid $1 per barrel to consummate the sale. Sales 500 barrels bonded, standard white, Philadelphia, 1867, buyer's option, at 30c per gallon. For oil has not changed as regards price or demand. The sales were restricted to local wants.

NEW YORK.

The market for crude has ruled quiet and steady, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, Saturday last, closing at 16½c in shipping order, and 16½c in bulk, for 43 gravity, and 17½@17¾c for 44@45 gravity; sales 300 bbls low gravity, in bulk, at 11½c, and 1,000 bbls crude, in bulk, at 15½c, delivered. Refined there has been less inquiry for refined in bond, and the market closes quiet at 26c offered, and 28c asked for W. W. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 27c; 2,000 do S. W., 25@26c; 3,500 do P. W., on private terms; 5,000 do S. W., 26½@26¾c; 3,500 do P. W., 26c; 500 bbls S. W., for May, 26½c; 1,000 do P. W., 26c; 500 bbls S. W., for June, private terms; 2,000 do S. W., for June, 27c; R. O., 24c; 1,000 bbls S. W., for July, 27c; 1,000 do P. W., part first half, and 500 do, for August, 28c; R. O. Free is dull, and we have no sales to report. The receipts of Naphtha have been 26,000 gallons this week, 33,100 bbls same time last year. The exports for the week have been 18,852,561 gallons this year, and 17,051,240 last year.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 3.—Petroleum still rules in favor of buyers, standard white, in small lots, being obtainable at 1s. 4d. on spot, and for a cargo of 2,000 bbls of equal quality, off the coast, 1s. 3d. has been accepted for this parcel, refined is quoted at 1s. 8d. and spirits of naphtha at 1s. 7d. ₱ gallon. The quantity afloat is large, and as most importers are averse to storing, the existing dullness is undoubtedly the result of it at present. Our stock is 35,957 bbls, against 8,800 bbls same time last year, and the deliveries last week were 2,000 bbls. Spirits is unsaleable. The stock at 4.0 ₱ ton. Naptha is dull and nominal, at 1s. 8d. ₱ gallon, but buyers are difficult to find.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

L. H. Voigt	24
Little, Baird & Patton	222
D. M. Edgerton	80
J. S. Cunningham	21
J. Gallagher	80
Total	2,477

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Wightman & Anderson, 200 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Myers & Co, 200 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 100 bbls refined to D L Miller, Philadelphia.

Atlantic Oil Co., 582 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 200 bbls refined to D L Miller, Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Co, 100 bbls ref. to Brower, Burke & Co.

Oil Shipped East from Dquuesne Depot.

Waring & King, 200 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Myers & Co, 200 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brower, Burke & Co, 63 bbls refined for W Mears, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Ref. Co, 175 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philadelphia.

W P Logan, 48 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

P